Vol. 12. THE No. 617.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs, paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls.	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed Five Hundred Dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or Inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed Five Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed Five Hundred Dollars,	1		
Any exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only to two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid, viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the Banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty performed for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or Duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, & goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by an officer		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a Share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from time to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of the Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The ſupervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Veſſum, Parchment or paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; or Stamped Vellum, Parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Secretary of the Treaſury.*

March 10.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 13, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent

PIG LEAD,

on very low terms, at the Store of

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittſburgh, June 11, 1798.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber for Nails, as well as for Merchandize, for which payment has been due an uncommon length of time, are now requeſted to ſettle their accounts without further delay.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 10th December laſt, on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, a pair of Saddle Bags, containing ſome wearing apparel, and a black leather pocket book, with a few papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. The above reward, and no queſtions aſked, will be paid for the PAPERS only, if delivered to George Armſtrong, Eſq. Greenſburgh, or to the Printer of this Gazette.

June 22, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE ſubſcriber having taught with great reputation at Harriſburgh laſt winter (and whoſe letters of introduction to this place are the moſt reſpectable) begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that if honored with their patronage he intends opening a School here the firſt week in September.

He teaches particularly the Minuet Cotillion, the Court or Engliſh Cotillion (compoſed by Francis) the Scotch Minuet, the Plain Minuet, and completes his Pupils with the Minuet de la Cour.

Excluſive of which he teaches the moſt faſhionable Country Dances, and the City Cotillion, as taught by Sicard and Queſnet in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

The ſubſcriber will return from Kentucky (where he has ſome buſineſs) about the middle of Auguſt, in order to make the neceſſary arrangements for commencing the ſchool.

B. HOLDICH.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1798.

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the eldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

THE ſubſcriber having procured drafts of the Firſt, Third, Fourth, and part of of the Second Diſtricts of Donation Lands, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the enſuing ſummer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the ſaid Diſtricts to any perſon who may apply, for a moderate compenſation. He flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third Diſtrict, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

SAMUEL BOYD.

June 22, 1798.

Will ſell a ſtrong, healthy

Negro Wench,

well qualified for a Farm, has been accuſtomed to a country life, about 33 years of age, a ſlave for life.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1798.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 13.

NAPPER TANDY has been appointed a Brigadier General in the French ſervice.

The Porte is threatened with new dangers a rebellion having broke out in the Morea, and the greater part of the Greeks there joined the inſurgents.

A French Journal contains the following character of the Youths of Paris:

They are mean, idle, gluttonous, envious, detractive, credulous, and as much the ſlaves of ennui themſelves as the cauſe of it in others; inſolent and groſs in their behaviour towards women; cowardly, embarraſſed in their behaviour with patriots; preſumptuous and enterpriſing when in a maſs; fools and affrighted when alone. Should they continue ten years as they are, they will be the opprobium, the ſhame, the ſcandal, and the refuſe of the French nation.

April 28. When General Menard firſt deſired the committee of the inſurgents of the Pays de Vaud to pay a contribution amounting nearly to 45,000l. the demand was conſidered rather exorbitant. Even the moſt violent democrats were heard to confeſs, that French liberty was a dear commodity.

A letter from Bruſſels, hated the 7th of April, ſtates the following—"The preparations for the expedition againſt England redoubles on our coaſts. It appears that a corps of 8000 Dutch troops will ſoon arrive in our department, and take poſitions on the coaſt between Oſtend, the Scheldt, and Newport.—The Batavian government, will alſo furniſh, for the deſcent, a ſquadron compoſed of ſhips of war, which ſhall remain ready for ſervice in the ports of the republic.

"On the other hand the troops of the army of Italy, which lately arrived at Bruſſels, are about to march immediately, in order to join the right wing of the army of England, of which they are to form a part. The other troops in garriſons in the interior are alſo to march for the coaſt of Dunkirk."

The American Senate begins to rival our European aſſemblies in manners. A Mr. Lyon and a Mr. Griſwold kicked one another round the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and it required a diſcuſſion of ſeveral days to ſettle the diſpute.

Further accounts from Italy, of the 26th of March ſtate, that on the frontiers of the Imperial ſtates, extraordinary warlike preparations are going on. It is very commonly reported, that the Imperial troops will very ſoon take poſſeſſion of Mantua, Bergamo Breſcia, &c. and that of the Ciſalpine [illegible] will receive ſome [illegible] Still however this

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

We have authentic information from Europe, and have authority to ſtate, that unleſs we unite as a band of brothers in defence of our independence, we ſhall be called to witneſs, and that ſoon, an open attempt to reduce us to the ſame diſgrace and ruin, as the Swiſs, Dutch and other free nations have experienced under the domination of the French in conſequence of their attachment to foreign nations and internal diviſions.

The directory have undoubtedly ſettled their plan with reſpect to America, and this plan is not conſiſtent with a reception of our Envoys and an accommodation of differences. They have been informed by their own agents who have been in this country, and by our own citizens, that we are a divided people; that our government does not poſſeſs the hearts of our citizens; that the great body of people are diſpleaſed with their rulers, and paſſionately attached to France; and that they could make a fourth of September at Philadelphia with as much eaſe as at Paris. [Our readers will recollect this was the arreſt and baniſhment of Barthelemy and Pichegru—The declaration, when uttered in plain language, is that, with the help of their friends and agents here, they could ſeize Preſident Adams, the heads of departments and all the ſupporters of adminiſtration, ſend them into baniſhment, and put Jefferſon, Madiſon, Monroe and Burr in their places.]

A Frenchman by the name of Bayard, who lately returned from America, has publiſhed his travels through the United States, which book has been printed in Paris, in which he ſays, "That France wants only a footing upon the Continent to regulate the deſtinies of the United States."

If any man can read theſe facts without a glow of indignation, he muſt be a traitor to his country, and fitted to be the vile ſlave of a foreign deſpotiſm.

Our time, though delayed by the great projects of France in Europe, which occupy her forces, will certainly come, when we are to be invaded by a body of their troops, who are expected to be joined by their friends among us, our Jacobins, and when our "deſtinies are to be regulated by the French Directory." Our elections are to be annulled by an edict of ſome French commiſſary at the head of a few thouſand foreign troops, and a great body of domeſtic traitors. Theſe men will take poſſeſſion of our forts and arſenals, as they have done in Switzerland, and we muſt receive a conſtitution of government from Paris, as the Dutch and Swedes have been compelled to do—This project is unqueſtionably ſettled in the French councils, and delayed only by the invaſion of England and other revolutionary ſchemes. On theſe points we have to make up our minds and that very ſoon—We muſt ſoon be called upon to draw a line of diſtinction between patriots and traitors—to ſeperate the wheat from the chaff.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

At a meeting of a number of the Citizens of the City and Liberties, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, convened in conſequence of previous advertiſement, at Mr. Dunwoody's in Market Street, the laſt evening, to take into conſideration the preſent critical ſituation of public affairs, and deliberate on the method by which they may beſt contribute to the public defence, Col. James Read was appointed Chairman, and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq. Secretary.

The object and deſign of the meeting was explained by Mr. Ingerſoll, who concluded by reading the following propoſals, which ſome of the gentlemen preſent had previouſly prepared.

"To protect our country from inſult, outrage and diſhonor, to preſerve her from a foreign yoke, and to maintain our freedom and independence, the Congreſs and Executive of the United States are adopting the moſt vigorous and energetic meaſures, the Governor of our ſtate has iſſued his Proclamation for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the militia. Our ſons have already aſſociated in arms: at ſo awful a criſis, we the ſubſcribers, citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age preſcribed by law for the performance of militia duty, holding ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged to contribute to the public ſafety to the utmoſt of our ability, do agree,

1ſt. That we will as early as poſſible provide ourſelves with a good muſket, bayonet, cartridge box, and twenty four charges of ball together to a ſufficient number, we will proceed to chuſe one ſuitable perſon as Captain, one Lieutenant and one ſecond Lieutenant by ballot or otherwiſe as ſhall be agreed upon, and ſuch other officers as may be found expedient.

3. That when the company or companies are compleated, the officers ſhall apply to the Executive for ſuch Commiſſions as it may be deemed proper to grant them, and make a tender of this aſſociation for the defence and preſervation of the City and Liberties, to be formed into companies, regiments or otherwiſe, as may beſt anſwer the purpoſe of orders, diſcipline and military preparation.

4. That ſuch of us as are of health and conſtitution to undergo the fatigues of a camp, will voluntarily offer ourſelves, for repelling, under the directions of the Executive, any invaſion of this ſtate and for the ſupport of the civil authority.

5. That if the militia and volunteers of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be drafted or ordered to actual ſervice at a diſtance from home, we will make diligent enquiry in our reſpective wards and townſhips, into the ſtate of their families, and adminiſter to their comfort and relief in the beſt manner in our power."

After the propoſals had been read a ſecond time, the Chairman enquired if any perſon had any objection to the propoſals. Several perſons expreſſing their approbation and no one diſapproving, the Chairman put the queſtion, whether the Citizens preſent approved the propoſals, and it was thereupon voted unanimouſly in the affirmative.

It was next moved by Mr. Hollingſworth and ſeconded by Mr. Tilghman, that a committee be appointed in each ward of the City and Liberties, for the purpoſe of handing this aſſociation round to the Citizens.

☞ Printers are requeſted to re-publiſh the above.

Yeſterday, at 12 o'clock 64,000 Dollars were ſubſcribed for building the ſhips of war to be loaned to government.

The following gentlemen are appointed a committee to ſuperintend the building of the ſhips: Thomas Fitzſimons, James Crawford, Joſeph Sims, Daniel Smith, Thomas M. Willing, Capt. W. Jones, James Yard.

The ſubſcription is ſtill open and upwards of 70,000 dollars ſubſcribed.

The following minute and intereſting ſtatement of the affairs of Switzerland, is of a nature to arreſt their attention and to excite the ſympathy and indignation of every American. In this direful detail they behold a picture ſo truly reſemblant of what has already happened in this country, and of what muſt inevitably follow, unleſs averted by an immediate interpoſition of the moſt decided and vigorous meaſures, that it is impoſſible not to apply every part of this relation to ourſelves. The means employed to extinguiſh the government and independence of Switzerland, are preciſely the ſame with thoſe which have been practiſed by the French towards the U. States of America—and their effects, if not ſpeedily counteracted, may be equally fatal.

It is with the moſt anxious and reſpectful deference, therefore, that the conſideration of this cruel and unparalled procedure is PARTICULARLY SUBMITTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.—From the cataſtrophe of the unhappy Swiſs, they may derive a leſſon of the moſt uſeful inſtruction to themſelves, and of the laſt importance to their country.

In that country, as in this, the ſpirit of the people was far in advance of the meaſures of the government, and had that ſpirit been properly ſeconded by LEGISLATIVE energy, Switzerland had yet maintained her boaſted rank among nations; but the monſter faction was permitted to rear his infernal creſt in her councils, and the honor and happineſs of Switzerland are gone for ever—and ſhall not America profit by this awful warning, to repreſs and to confound the heſitating timidity of ſome, and the artful inſidious doubtings of others?

Extract of a letter from the Canton of Berne of the 10th March, tranſlated for this Gazette, from that of Leyden.

"The cataſtrophe, which has drawn along like a torrent, our Canton, & all Switzerland with it, into the turpid whirlpool of modern revolutions; merits a more minute attention in its laſt details. Theſe confirm in a melancholy manner, an obſervation, which the example of Venice, and perhaps of others, particularly within the ſhort period laſt paſt, had already verified, and which, although natural to it, and which almoſt always deſtroys it. Deliberating when it ſhould act, that prudent circumſpection which characterizes it, then degenerates into timidity: A diverſity of opinions ſhackles its vigor and paralyſes its means of defence, inſpires diſtruſt into the citizens, emboldens the malecontents, and encourage the enemy. They give ground; and the firſt retrograde ſtep which they make, is the pledge of prompt defeat. Twelve days ſince, the State of Berne held a ſitting, perhaps the moſt auguſt, the moſt intereſting which has been ſeen in this age: There had been convoked, with the deputies of the cities and the country, whoſe members of the Council of Two Hundred employed in the army. It was there decided, "that the conditions exacted by the Citizen Mengaud were humiliating and inadmiſſible: that, by conſequence they muſt refuſe them." Conformably to ſuch a deciſion, military preparations were made, and orders given to attack the French on all points—The General, D'Erlarch, made the diſpoſitions: the military found them good; the troops were fired with ardor: They thought themſelves able to promiſs ſome ſucceſs.—Wedneſday, the 28th Feb. the deputies, who had been ſent to Baſle, returned to Berne: the next day, 1ſt March, the TWO HUNDRED aſſembled. This ſitting is among the moſt ſtormy: The deputies, whom thoſe of a contrary opinion declare to have been tampered with, diſplay in glaring colours, the dangers, the deſolation, the miſeries of every kind, ready to thunder upon Switzerland: The Senate takes fire; its courage fails; thoſe members the moſt ſuſceptible of fear, unite in the opinions of the deputies: and by a moſt feeble majority, it is decreed, that they ſhall endeavour to enter anew in negociation with the general Brune. The orders given for attacking on all points, are revoked: and whilſt the ſame deputies are ſent back to Payerne, the French attack Fribourgh, and render themſelves maſters of it the ſame day. The next day their troops, which were all deſcended from Erguel, canton themſelves at Bieune and its environs. In the interim, the fatal order given the evening before, had abſolutely paralyſed the Bernoiſe forces: there reigned among them a diſorder, an indignation on which was complete. The wavering conduct of the government is attributed to treaſon. Upon theſe tranſactions, the diviſion commanded by general Schauenbourg, attacks the Swiſs before Bienne. Theſe, notwithſtanding the orders of the Senate, repel their hoſtilities; they defend themſelves vigorouſly, and ſell dear their lives: but they at laſt fail, after deſtroying an immence number of the French; the field of battle is covered with the dead and the dying, and amongſt the number many women, who were ſeen combating along ſide their huſbands.—The Swiſs, put to flight, fly to Berne, while the French proceed to render themſelves maſters of Soleure.

Meanwhile the general D'Erlach, incenſed at the counter-orders which had been given to him, and ſtill more at the fatal effects which they had produced upon the people and army quits his Head-quarters at Arberg to come to Berne, with the view of repreſenting to the Senate the diſaſtrous reſult of the ſitting of Thurſday the firſt of March: they conclude by announcing to him, that he is diſmiſſed from his command. In the interim, the French advance upon Berne, on the ſide of Gummennen: The Bernois, who defend that poſt and that of Saingile, are forced, not without the loſs of a vaſt number of men: the French do not ſuffer by it leſs; but nothing can ſtop their impetuoſity and their ardor: they had on their ſide, experience in war, perfect order, and generals trained to the art; whilſt the Swiſs were ſtrong in nothing but their courage, and their zeal for the independence of their country. But the fatal progreſs of Thurſday the firſt of March, had abſolutely deranged every thing. The ſoldiers boldly and openly declared that the greater part of the officers were traitors; they even carried their inſubordination ſo far as to refuſe all obedience to them: in fine they loſt themſelves ſo far as even to ſhoot ſome of them. In this confuſſion it may by eaſily perceived that all was loſt. The brave avoyer, Steiguer, wiſhed not to ſurvive the cateſtrophe: at the age of 79 years, he died, as he lived;—on the approach of the French quite to the gates of Berne, ſeeing that there remained no other reſource, he ſallies from the city, places himſelf on horſeback, advances at the head of the troops; and, ſeeking death, ſoon meets it from the fire and bayonets of the French. What ever ſyſtem of politics we embrace, one cannot but admire

On the POLITICS of the ...

Addreſſed to the PEOPLE.

(From a ſeries of Letters.)

FROM the moment when Genet ... arch incendiary of faction, firſt ... foot on our ſhores, until the preſent day ... ſyſtem purſued by France towards the ... ed States has been abſolute and unequ... hoſtility. The few occaſional variation... its exterior department, the ſlight and ... ceitful countenance of good will and ... tention, which was ſometimes exhibited, ... only to illuſtrate the evidence, and ... the general complexion of that malignant ... tem. What reaſonable man can doubt ... who remembers the variety of prepoſ... and unjuſt demands, of abſurd and inſ... complaints, that were made and perſe... in, and of diſhoneſt hearts and ſubtle ſu... fuges that were practiſed on this cou... who remembers that the French miniſte... the beginning of the year 1793, acting ... inſtructions from his government, dare... uſurp in his own perſon, the ſovereign ... the United States, by attempting to ra... armed force in the heart of its terri... who remembers the laboured and undiſg... exertions made by the ſame man to d... nate political opinions adverſe to the eſta... ed principles of the ſtate, and the outra... attempts to diſaffect and divide the pe... from their rulers, and to form a party ... merely in favour of the French cauſe, ... againſt the government of this country? What man can heſitate, who conſiders ... important legitimate advantages to be de... ed to France herſelf from our pacific neu... lity, and the double game purſued by he... negociating for theſe advantages with ... hand, while with the other ſhe was exc... us to meaſures which muſt have totally ... feated them?

It is not to be believed, that any m... common underſtanding would have attend... the violation of our neutrality, by mea... unuſual, and by outrages ſo flagrant, fr... not contemplated objects far beyond the ... of honorable negociation; had he not flat... himſelf with an aſſurance, that his party ... influencing the people and overawing the ... vernment, would have enſured toleration ... impunity to the project. Relying upon ... hope, relying upon the efficacy of the ch... with which the French revolution had bl... the people and fettered the adminiſtratio... determined at all events on the end in v... he thought little of the decency or del... of the means to be employed. The ju... of this reliance, and the infatuation wh... much infected the community, were ſtro... evinced by the patience and inaction w... prevailed upon this occaſion. In other t... and in the ordinary diſputes been indepe... nations, the people themſelves by a unani... movement, would have urged the magiſt... to the moſt ſpirited meaſures againſt both ... miniſter and the government that ſent h...

France doubting her ability to revolut... ize the public mind by ſecret intrigues, ... betray the government by fraudulent ... cation, or overawe it by inſolent re... ſtrance, aimed a ſtroke equally artful and ... dacious to raviſh from us the pledge of ... neutrality. The plot undoubtedly was ... raiſe and organize a military force and ... foot expeditions within our territory, ag... nations with whom we were at peace, ... merely to make an impreſſion upon thoſe ... tions, but to provoke them to an immed... declaration of war againſt the United St... as acceſſary to this outrage, and thu... drag us, with chains about our necks, ... diſaſtrous alliance offenſive and defe... with France. This was the final and eſſe... al object of the conſpiracy.—And ... France, by a ſingular refinement and co... cation of injuſtice, prepared for us the gre... evils, by means the moſt injurious. On wh... ver ſide you view it, you cannot with... your execration of the motive and prin... that dictated the plot, or your horror at ... precipice you have eſcaped.

I intreat you carefully to review ... ſhort but inſtructive hiſtory of Genet's ne... ciations here, and determine for yourſel... whether the whole courſe of them from ... firſt outrage againſt the laws, to his la... inſulting letter to the Executive, bear ... ſtrong indications of a regular conſpi... againſt your independence.

For myſelf, I have ever conſidered the ... ſevering exertions of the French governm... to drag us into the war under any pret... whatſoever, as an abſolute and final infra... ... of the allied principle: and the mil... intrave... an open...

ween the United States, and France, and that the ſame ſhall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State,

TIMOTHEY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

SEDITION BILL—PASSED!

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, yeſterday (July 10) read the bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, the third time and upon the queſtion being put, "ſhall this bill paſs?" A lengthy diſcuſſion took place. Its paſſage was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Nicholas, Macon, Livingſton and Gallatin, and advocated by Meſſrs. Otis and Harper.—Yeas 44.—Nays 41.

AN ACT

In addition to the Act entituled "An Act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States."

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That if any Perſons ſhall unlawfully combine or conſpire together with intent to oppoſe any meaſure or meaſures of the government of the United States, which are or ſhall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any perſon holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his truſt or duty; and if any perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, ſhall counſel, adviſe or attempt to procure any inſurrection, riot, unlawful aſſembly or combination, whether ſuch conſpiracy, threatening, counſel, adviſe or attempt ſhall have the propoſed effect or not, he or they ſhall be deemed guilty of high miſdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having juriſdiction thereof, ſhall be puniſhed by a fine not exceeding five thouſand dollars, and by impriſonment during a term not leſs than ſix months, nor exceeding five years; and further, at the diſcretion of the court, may be holden to find ſureties for his good behaviour, in ſuch ſum and for ſuch time, as the ſaid court may direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall write, print, utter or publiſh, or ſhall cauſe or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or publiſhed, or ſhall knowingly and willingly aſſiſt or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publiſhing any falſe, ſcandalous and malicious writing or writings againſt the government of the United States or either houſe of Congreſs of the United States, or the Preſident of the United States, with intent to defame the ſaid government, or either Houſe of the ſaid Congreſs, or the ſaid Preſident, or to bring them or either of them into contempt or diſrepute—or to excite againſt them, or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to ſtir up ſedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for oppoſing or reſiſting any law of the United States, or any act of the Preſident of the United States, done in purſuance of any ſuch law, or of the powers in him veſted by the conſtitution of the United States, or to reſiſt, oppoſe, or defeat any ſuch law or act, or to aid, encourage or abet any hoſtile deſigns of any foreign nation againſt the United States, their people or government, then ſuch perſon, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having juriſdiction thereof, ſhall be puniſhed by a fine not exceeding two thouſand dollars, and by impriſonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any perſon ſhall be proſecuted under this act, for the writing or publiſhing any libel aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cauſe, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. And the jury who ſhall try the cauſe, ſhall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other caſes."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and one, and no longer: Provided, that the expiration of the act ſhall not prevent or defeat a proſecution and puniſhment of any offence againſt the law, during the time it ſhall be in force."

Pittsburgh, July 21.

AT a moment when our infant Navy are contending with an imperious inſulting FOE, when aggravated inſtances, of unmerited oppreſſions have called forth the Venerable WASHINGTON, to meet the enemies of his country, when all hope for accomodation have vaniſhed—it is then a momant deeply intereſting to Americans, and particularly enjoins them to be watchfull to prevent improper perſons from managing their national intereſts during ſuch impending dangers; the inhabitants of the Borough of Pittſburgh, actuated by motives of patriotiſm, ſolicit the attendance of all their fellow citizens, to meet on Thurſday the ſecond day of Aug. at the houſe of John Reed at 5 o'clock, P. M. there to nominate a ſuitable character, free from Foreign influence and one whom we may ſafely confide in at this awful criſis to repreſent us in the ſixth Congreſs of the United States.

At a Meeting of the Militia Officers of Allegheny County, on Saturday the 14th of July, 1798, Major General John Gibſon in the Chair and Captain James Briſon Secretary; the following anſwer to the Governor's circular letter was unanimouſly agreed to;

SIR,

YOUR circular letter addreſſed to us on the alarming and critical ſituation of our country, enforces with pecular propiety the neceſſity of union of ſentiment and exertion in defence of our National Honor and Independence; it alſo affords us a pleaſing ſatisfaction, that the patriotiſm which animated you, and from which your country derived ſuch eminent advantages in the eſtabliſhment of its liberty and Independence, ſtill continues to be exerted in its ſupport. We beg leave at the ſame time to congratulate you on the wiſe and dignified conduct of the Executive of our General Government, and on the uniform ſupport which he will receive in every part of the United States.

We have received with indignation the unprovoked & tyrannical conduct of France towards us. The forbearance of government has been great; and no doubt for the beſt reaſons. War ſeems now to be inevitable, and we rejoice that the ſpirit neceſſary to the protection of our country from inſult, outrage and diſhonour, prevades every claſs of citizens.

As to us, we ſhall attend particularly to each object of your addreſs; & as ſpeedily as poſſible make the neceſſary arrangements in the organization of our Militia, & when our country calls on us, we pledge ourſelves for the faithful diſcharge of our duty as Citizens and Soldiers.

(Signed.)
By order of the Meeting,
JOHN GIBSON, *Chairman.*
JAMES BRISON, *Secretary.*

To the Free ELECTORS, in Alexander's, Nicholſon's, Douglaſs's, Jones's, Cunningham's and Elder's, Diſtricts.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU conſiſt generally ſpeaking of hardy woodſmen, many of whom have faced death and danger in the field of battle, have fought and bled in their country's cauſe—you are moſt of you accuſtomed to travaſe the wilderneſs, expert with fire arms, and inured to many of the toils and fatigues of war; by your reſolute endeavours to change the wilderneſs into ſcenes of cultivation. Thoſe of you who think that two battalions of ſuch men, ought not to be commanded by a raw unexperienced youth of whoſe courage or conduct you have had no proof, and whoſe effeminate appearance would diſgrace the regiment—you in particular are deſired to attend the election of field officers at the time and place appointed by the Brigade Inſpector.

A MILITIA MAN.

Franklin road, July 26, 1798.

BY YESTEDAY's MAIL.

The papers received by this Mail mention the return of the Secretary at War from Mount Vernon, with a letter from the GREAT AND GOOD WASHINGTON to the PRESIDENT, in which is contained his acceptation of the Command of the Armies of the United States. This letter will appear in our next.

In the Diſtrict Court of the United States, July 20, in the caſe of the United States againſt the privateer Le Croyable, prize to the ſloop of war Delaware, Capt. Decatur, the Court adjudged and decreed that the ſaid privateer, Le Croyable, her apparel, guns, and other appurtenances, together with all effects found on board thereof, not claimed or which ſhall not hereafter be claimed by citizens of the United States, be forfeited, and ſold at public auction.

Congreſs has at length brought their long and important ſeſſion to a cloſe.

WANTED.

A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs—Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

June 8, 1798.

Allegheny County, ſs.

A Liſt of cauſes to be tried at September Term, 1798.

Philis a negro woman	vs	Abraham Kirkpatrick
William Powell	vs	Charles Brooks
Samuel Roſs	vs	J. M'Kee & G. Rough
George M'Gonnegle	vs	John Jordan, Eſq.
Joſeph Scott, Eſq.	vs	William Marks
Henry Wolf	vs	Alexander Snodgraſs
Lee of Jas. Robinſon	vs	Philip Bradly
Robert Colhoon	vs	Joſeph Ludlow
James Rogers	vs	Jacob Bennet
John Reed	vs	John M'Donald
John Nevill	vs	David Philips & al.
Nicholas Bouſman	vs	William Boggs
John Walls	vs	William Irwin
Samuel Stoops	vs	John Meaſon
Henry Miller	vs	Thomas M'Ilheny
Leſſee of D. Mead	vs	Frederick Haymaker
Thomas Taylor	vs	Ennion Williams
John Probſt	vs	James M'Nulty
Jonathan Grant	vs	Wm. Nixon
Leſſee of S. Menough	vs	Wm. Stewart
Robert Brotherton	vs	George Shiras
Mary Ferry	vs	John Irwin & wife
Same	vs	David Irwin
Samuel Rippy	vs	Hans Morriſon
Lee of J. M'Willams	vs	Alexander Wright
Lee of F. M'Farlane	vs	John Holms
Luke Hill	vs	John Heth
William Earl	vs	Joſiah Tannehill
R. Brotherton & Co.	vs	George Stevenſon
John Nevill	vs	Wm. Parker
Joſeph Woods	vs	Joſiah Tannehill
John Davis	vs	Alexander W. Foſter
William Marks	vs	John Nicholas
C. Winebiddles Exrs.	vs	T. Smallmans, admrs.
Same	vs	David Mead
Alexander W. Foſter	vs	John Davis
Lee of Adam Morrw	vs	Alexander Kelly & al
Leſſee of Wm. Cecil	vs	James Amberſon
Leſſee of Jos. Irwin	vs	Peter Patterſon
Nathaniel Carey	vs	Robert Reed
Wm. Rowley	vs	John Sinclair
J. Williams & wife	vs	John Stewart & wife
James M'Clorg	vs	John M'Kee
Francis Drain	vs	David Sutton & al.
John Miller, junr.	vs	Adam Funk
Wm. Cunningham	vs	Duncan Smith & al.
Wm. Gray	vs	John M'Namie
David Wallace	vs	John Killon & Co.
Chriſtian Shank	vs	Jocob Beltzhoover
Charles Forget	vs	John Edwards
Lee of A. Maxwell	vs	James Jack
Jacob Server	vs	Michael Rogers
John Guthrie	vs	Squire Chamberlind
Thomas Clair	vs	Wm. Wilſon's Exrs.
Henry Woods	vs	Wm. Irwin & al.
James Grames	vs	Thomes Rogers
James Hamilton	vs	Jacob Buzhart
James M'Clelland	vs	Bean
Alexander Young	vs	Thomas Gregg
Lee of Robert Morris	vs	John Scott
Same	vs	Wm. Neighman
Same	vs	James Reed
Same	vs	Robert Scott
Same	vs	Adam Sheiner
James Hamilton	vs	Daniel M'Foy
Wm. Nailer	vs	Jonathan Coulter
Same	vs	Same
Wm. Boggs	vs	Joſeph M'Dermot
Jas. Davidſon for &c.	vs	Samuel Kincade
John & Jas. Poultney	vs	John Perry
Joſeph Marſhall	vs	James Sprott
David M'Kee for &c.	vs	James M'Kee
H. Miller, ſuper &c.	vs	Wm. Mexwell
Wm. M'Millan	vs	John Guier
Jas. Cummins & Co.	vs	Samuel Boyd
Joſeph Crane	vs	David Torrance
Jacob Beltzhoover	vs	Joſeph Engleman and Samuel M'Cord
James Moore	vs	Robert French
John Cunn	vs	Stirling Forſter
Robert Fre	vs	[illegible] Moore
David Evan	vs	W[illegible] M'Millan
John & Jas. [illegible]	vs	Samuel Creigh
J. Garden for [illegible]	vs	Samuel Boyd
Wm. Reed	vs	[illegible] Holleday
Richard Spa	vs	Samuel A. Rippy
Cunninghan	Semple vs	[illegible] Foſter and Dunlop M'Nair
James M'K	[illegible] &c. vs	Thomas M'Kee
Arther Gardn	[illegible] vs	Robert Boyd
George Stro	[illegible]ſſee vs	Jon. Sheever
George Ste	[illegible] vs	Thomas Dobbin
Jas. Morriſon	[illegible] vs	Rankin & H. Wolf
Wm. Irwin	vs	Thoms Grigg

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni expo[illegible] to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the [illegible] day of Auguſt next, in the [illegible] of Pittſburgh Lot N[illegible] 202 ſituate [illegible] ward borough, bounded [illegible] Lot No. 20[illegible] Water, Grant and Fro[illegible] Streets, havi[illegible] thereon A TWO STORY LOG HOUS[illegible] & KITCHEN, taken in exec[illegible] as the property of Abraham and [illegible] his wife at the ſuit of John Wilkins [illegible] Samuel Irwin Eſq. Bame

July at 175[illegible]

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has juſt received a Freſh Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnerſhip between John and Samuel Colhoon, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to bring them forward immediately for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to them are deſired to come forward without delay and diſcharge their reſpective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the partnerſhip.—Thoſe who do not come forward before the 20th of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J. & S. COLHOON.

Pittſburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handſome and general aſſortment of GOODS as uſual.

General Poſt-Office.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routs, will be received at this Office until the 20th day of September next, inclusive:

1. From Pittſburgh by Cannonſburgh, Waſhington, Weſt Liberty, Whelen and Will's Town, to Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburgh on Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburgh the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chillecotha and Maſſey's, to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Mayſville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the Mails to commence on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue until the 1ſt day of October 1800.

Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber at Beaver Creek, about the latter part of May laſt, A DARK BROWN MARE, with a blaze in her forehead and a ſnip between her noſtrils, about fourteen hands high, a couple of ſmall white ſpots on each of her flanks, one white fore foot, and one white hind foot; She had a ſmall bell with a leather collar and buckle on when ſhe ſtrayed, was ſhod before, and has a long tail. Whoever takes up the above mare and brings her to me in Pitt Township Allegheny County, or ſecures her ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall receive the above [illegible] and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

July 20, 1798.

POETRY.

SPAKE [illegible] Sub[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] One [illegible] doubting [illegible]
current of Allegheny [illegible]
among the [illegible] [illegible]
corking, [illegible] [illegible]
The owner may have the ſame by proving property, paying charges and applying to William O'Hara at Gen. Neville's Tavern.

July 13, 1798.

To the Electors of [illegible] County

[illegible] encouraged by my friends in [illegible] myſelf as a Candidate for the [illegible] ſtance at the ſucceeding Election. I [illegible] y agree to ſerve to the beſt of my [illegible] ſhould be [illegible] for the [illegible] of

[illegible]

8, 1798.

CAUTION.

ſury Department,

JUNE 22d, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the treaſury for ſupplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thouſand ſtands of arms, on the following conditions.

1ſt. The arms ſhall be manufactured in the United States conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels ſhall be proved, and the muſkets inſpected agreeable to the rules now practiſed and required by the United States:—the Locks ſhall be duly hardened, the Ramrods and Bayonets ſhall be tempered and the mountings, ſtocks, and every other particular ſhall be finiſhed in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The propoſals muſt ſpecify the number which the party is willing to furniſh & the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the propoſed number muſt be delivered in ſix months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of ſigning the contracts, the public will not be conſidered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time propoſed.

3d. For every ſtand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforſaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th When practicable and conſiſtent with exiſting arrangements, ſeaſoned ſtocks will be delivered from the public ſtores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the reſpective ſtates at places to be hereafter deſignated—The United States ſhall not be bound to prove leſs than five hundred barrels at one time, unleſs the barrels are tranſported to ſome public factory or depoſit of arms, in which caſe any number not leſs than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with ſufficient ſureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unleſs indiſputable teſtimonials of ſkill and ability to execute the propoſed contracts are produced, nor in caſes where propoſals are made for a leſs number than one thouſand ſtands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is abſolutely reſerved.

7th. Until contracts are made for ſupplying forty thouſand ſtands of arms, the ſum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treaſury for every complete ſtand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not leſs than two hundred into the public arſenals already or hereafter to be eſtabliſhed. Thoſe who propoſe to deliver arms muſt however indicate their intentions ſeaſonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury. OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

N. B. The propoſals are to be tranſmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treaſury at Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corne of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Bolting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, June 12, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hugh Alexander, attorney in fact, for Robert Peebels of Franklin county, Pennſylvania, ſold the ſubſcriber a certain Lot in the town Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Wood's plan of ſaid town No. 176, in the month of October 179[illegible], as by the conveyance from ſaid Alexander on record, more full will appear, and for the ſum ſaid Peebels demanded; and as ſaid Peebels has declared he will ſell ſaid lot to any perſon that will purchaſe without reſpect to the ſale of his attorney. This is to forwarn any perſon from purchaſing the ſame as being now my property, and will not be given up until taken by due courſe of law.

GEORGE WALLACE.

June 10, 1798.

WARNING.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber executed two notes payable to Jacob H[illegible] of Somerſet Town and county, amounting to One Hundred pounds and upwards and whereas the ſaid Jacob Huff has ſold me a ſmall tract of land adjoining near Somerſet Town aforeſaid, for which he has refuſed to give me lawful ſatisfaction for a title to the ſame land, therefore I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three-quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the firſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe Lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made known and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 10th December laſt, on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, a pair of Saddle Bags, containing ſome wearing apparel, and a black leather pocket book, with a few papers, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. The above reward, and no queſtions aſked, will be paid for the PAPERS only, if delivered to George Armſtrong, Eſq. Greenſburgh, or to the Printer of this Gazette.

June 22, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE ſubſcriber having taught with great reputation at Harriſburgh laſt winter (and whoſe letters of introduction to this place are the moſt reſpectable) begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that if honored with their patronage he intends opening a ſchool here the firſt week in September.

He teaches particularly the Minuet Cotillion, the Court or Engliſh Cotillion (compoſed by Francis) the Scotch Minuet, the Plain Minuet, and completes his Pupils with the Minuet de la Cour.

Excluſive of which he teaches the moſt faſhionable Country Dances, and the City Cotillion, as taught by Sicard and Queſnet in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

The ſubſcriber will return from Kentucky (where he has ſome buſineſs) about the middle of Auguſt, in order to make the neceſſary arrangements for commencing the ſchool.

B. HOLDICH.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third Diſtrict, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

A. TANNEHILL.

June 22, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Garriſon of Fort-Fayette on the night of the 7th inſtant, JAMES HAMILTON, a ſoldier belonging to the 2d. Regiment; he is about 23 years of age, five feet eight and an half inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, yellow hair; he is an Iriſhman, has reſided in ſeveral parts of this ſtate, particularly Philadelphia, about the rivers Youghiogheny and Monongahela, and at Waſhington; he took with him a round fur hat, his uniform laced coat, ſundry pair of brown linnen overalls with regimental buttons, a blanket and ſundry white linnen ſhirts; he is much addicted to drinking, very talkative and impertinent. Whoever will take up ſaid Hamilton and deliver him to the commanding officer at this poſt, or confine him in any jail in the United States, and give information ſo that he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward

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Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe indebted to him, to ſettle off their accounts againſt the firſt of Auguſt next, as no further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He ſtill continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, buſineſs,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1798.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, on Saturday the 9th of June, between the forks of ſaid road and Col. John Irwin's, a bundle of papers conſiſting of Bonds, Notes, and Depoſitions, wrapt in Porcupine's newſpaper—Pittſburgh endorſed on ſaid newſpaper. The newſpaper was found that encloſed theſe papers, but it is ſuppoſed the papers were taken out by two travellers who paſſed by Dubois's early the next morning carrying packs on their backs. The perſon who found them, either by delivering them to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh, or the Printer of this Gazette, ſhall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

June 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent

PIG LEAD,

on very low terms, at the Store of

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offers himſelf a Candidate for the* SHERIFF's OFFICE, *at the enſuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittſburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are ſeparate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhiſe, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thouſand Cheſnut Rails, with a proportionate number of*

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the Rivers Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	1000	Dollars, is		1000
1	of 800			800
2	of 500		are	1000
3	of 400			1200
5	of 300			1500
10	of 200			2000
15	of 100			1500
20	of 50			1000
50	of 20			1000
100	of 15			1500
2000	of 7			14000
1	of 2000	last drawn Ticket is		2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt drawn		1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn		500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, { 30,000
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols. each { 30,000

All Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the proceeds of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two mjeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant [illegible] take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on [illegible]ch the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Uniontown, of William Meetkirk in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and of Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SEIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING buſineſs in all its various branches at his ſhop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and ſells all kinds of Planes, of the neweſt and moſt improved faſhions, which he will ſell conſiderably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making buſineſs, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on having their work well done in the neateſt manner and with the beſt Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 7, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber having procured drafts of the Firſt, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Diſtricts of Donation Lands, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the enſuing ſummer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the ſaid Diſtricts to any perſon who may apply, for a moderate compenſation. He flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE *partnerſhip of Nyhoff and Clarkſon, having diſſolved ſince the 15th of December 1796, this is therefore to give Notice to all indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, that the books are left in the hands of Robert Dickey Eſq. of Greenſburgh for collecting: all perſons indebted are hereby called on to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid partnerſhip, to R. Dickey Eſq. before the firſt day of Auguſt next, or they may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.*

ing a Senator in his place. This will be fully accomplished though he should be chosen next October a member of Congress. He will serve in the next session and will then have served two years in the Senate, and in October next year another Senator can be chosen to take place of Mr. Woods, who, if chosen next October will in December 1799 take his seat in Congress.

So far as I know and as I believe it is not Mr. Woods who has set himself up as a candidate of Congress. His name has been mentioned by others who prefer him to the present member. He has been set up by a pretty general voice of the country. All that Mr. Brackenridge says about leaping the Bullock has no kind of application to this case. It is all fancy and figure and is neither fact nor argument. Whether Mr. Woods be or be not qualified he is not to blame for being a candidate. Those who named him (and they are many) it seems think him qualified, they are willing to take the blame on themselves, and have no reason to fear that they will be disgraced by their choice. So far as we have had experience of Mr. Woods he has been found well qualified for the duties of the stations which he has occupied, and we have no reason to suspect that he will not be also qualified for the station proposed to him. What more would we have in a candidate?

We are not so rich in character as to say we will accept of none under a first rate. Many qualified in some respects are deficient in others. Many every way qualified decline appointments or have other views than those proposed to them. Learning and talents may be rendered useless by not being accompanied with those qualities which inspire confidence. And candidates will have their choice as well as electors.

We are under a moral necessity of fixing on some candidate in room of the present member. This district has been singular in the disgrace of borrowing a member from another. We must be poor in talents indeed when out of thirty thousand no one among ourselves is found fit for the station of a member of Congress. Our choice is no less disgraceful to us than the manner in which it is made. Our representative is distinguished by his endeavours to pervert and destroy the principles of that Constitution he was chosen to support. Uniform only in opposition to as wise and as honest an administration as ever existed in any country, he has constantly set his face against its acts and views. And when the tendency of such opposition became so palpably dangerous in the view of the most ignorant to threaten our very existence, instead of abandoning his system he pursues it with impenitent obstinacy, and has urged and supported measures which would lay us divided and defenceless at the feet of France.

No man knows these things better than Mr. Brackenridge. No man knows better than he, that we owe it to our consciences and our country to choose another representative in place of Mr. Gallatin. Yet this representative whom I think it as much the duty of the electors of this district to reject as it is the duty of a court before whom an offender is convicted to pass sentence, Mr. Brackenridge endeavors to support not directly but in an indirect way ridiculing the nomination of Mr. Woods who has been set up against Mr. Gallatin.

A man honestly disposed to correct the errors and inform the judgment of his fellow citizens in this district would I think have taken another way: He would if he disapproved the nomination of Mr. Woods have stated substantially and by facts his objections, and would have mentioned some other person better qualified and at the same time willing to be a candidate. I am one of those who nominated Mr. Woods, I thought and think him the most proper person within our reach.

I am sorry that Mr. Brackenridge's discourse seems to proceed from other motives than the interest of those to whom it is addressed—from personal passions, former resentments and rival-ships, full of suspicion of preference. These are unworthy of the talents of Mr. Brackenridge, they will take away from every discourse which proceeds from them all confidence and credit, and they will be carefully repressed by every man who desirous of just fame, recollects that the brightest faculties are sullied by obliquity of conduct.

I blame Mr. Woods for not having before this time given Mr. Brackenridge an example of reconciliation. But in a time like this when the honor and safety of the country require that the people should choose representatives who will give a steady wise and honest support to a steady wise and honest administration I think it cruel and sinful in Mr. Brackenridge to suffer his private animosities to interere with important public duties. I trust the citizens will see the danger of this and not suffer their passions to be excited and their judgment misled. What have we to do with the resentments of these individuals? Must our interests be played with and our duties perverted because Mr. Woods and Mr. Brackenridge may have quarrelled about a mistress or a place?

A CITIZEN.

July 25, 1798.

At a General Meeting of the Militia Officers of Westmoreland County, the Troop of Horse and a great Assemblage of Citizens in Greensburgh on the 4th of July, 1798. General William Jack in the Chair, and Thomas Hamilton Secretary; the following Address was agreed upon and ordered to be sent forward to the President of the United States.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

SIR,

WHEN the Government and Existence of the United States as an independent nation are threatened by domineering foreign Powers, whose ambition, insolence, and rapacity are almost unexampled in civilized times, it appears to be an important duty in the Citizens to avow their detestation of the vile attempt.

The people of America at first viewed the cause of France with emotions of favourable regard, but the relative situation of their Country and the wish of cultivating peace with all mankind coinciding with that State of Neutrality which they owed to other Allies and friendly powers in Europe, determined their Executive at an early period of the contest to adopt an impartial conduct of which none could justly complain. That Policy has uniformly met with the approbation of the Legislature and recieved the concurrence of all good and well informed Citizens. This moderation on the part of Government, the supplies afforded by them to France and her Collonies, at critical periods, and the general approbation by the Citizens who on many occasions favoured her cause, have since the Intoxication produced by Conquest, been returned with depredations, injuries and Insults, without the colour of Right or rational excuse. It is no Small satisfaction, however, to observe the perfidious Machinations of the Rulers in that country, to sow divisions among the people of this and to induce distrust of their own administration, have only contributed to cement the Union, and call forth the expression of that independent and manly Spirit to oppose their Enemies without which the name of Liberty is but a delusive sound.

Your services, Sir, in the cause of your Country in spite of all that Calumny could devise to cast a Veil over them, have placed you in the distinguished station you now hold. Your experience has sufficiently taught you, that Malice and Injustice will ever exert their Rage against their opposite Virtues, but that Providence ever just and righteous, tho' his Ways may not be traced, finally Crowns with his Blessing, the patriotic Efforts of those who steadily pursue the public Weal. That you and all to whom the functions of authority in these United States are committed, may be immovable in that pursuit, and that your labours may meet with the decided Countenance, and support of all true Americans, to the confusion of their open as well as private enemies is the sincere hope and desire of a general Meeting of the commissioned Officers of the Militia of Westmoreland County, of the Troop of Horse and of a numerous assemblage of Citizens at Greensburgh, on the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

They also beg leave to add the assurance of their respect for your official Character, and best wishes for your individual Welfare, as well as of their determination to oppose the Enemies of their Government and country in every shape.

(Signed.)

By order of the Meeting,

WILLIAM JACK, Chairman.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.

ANSWER.

TO the Commissioned Officers of the Militia of Westmoreland County, the Troop of Horse and the Citizens Assembled at Greensburgh in Pennsylvania, on the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with peculiar pleasure this Address from Westmoreland County, which has been presented to me by Mr. Sitgreaves.

It is not surprising that the people of America, at first viewed the cause of France with favourable regards; a considerable portion of Europe felt the same emotions, and awful have been, indeed, the Calamities brought on several Nations by the deception. Let us learn Wisdom by their Misfortunes!

Our System of Neutrality was dictated by prudence, Justice and Humanity; it has been continued until we have been forced out of it, by such treatment, as never was before offered by one nation to another and patiently borne.

The intoxication produced by conquest was never more extravagant—It has opened the eyes of the Dissenters, the Republicans and even the opposition in England. It is a high satisfaction to observe that all the perfidious Machinations to sow divisions among the people of this Country and to induce a distrust of their own administration have contributed to Cement the Union and call forth the expression of an independent and manly spirit.

The obliging manner in which you are pleased to take notice of my services demands my thanks, and I return your kind wishes for my individual welfare with great sincerity.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 13th 1798.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, ESQ. GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR,

IN Consequence of your Circular Letter on the subject of Organizing the Quota of Militia, which are to be in readiness for the service of the United States in repelling invasion, a general meeting of the Commissioned Officers of Westmoreland County was advertized to be held at Greensburgh on this day, the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The System of Violence and Depredation manifested by the present rulers of France, a total disregard of Justice, as well as daily and their particular and unabating Injuries and Insults, towards the United States its Government and Independence itself must rouse the Virtuous Indignation of every person attached to the Interest and Honour of his Country. It would be a species of baseness, unbecoming a free Nation to continue any attachment to its bitter and implacable foes who assumed the Guise of a Republic in order to deceive and divide.

You have been pleased in terms of Patriotic ardour to call upon us, Sir, to Unite with alacrity and Zeal in the service of our Country at this momentous Crisis.—That call is our duty to obey, and although we trust the Federal Government will provide for the common defence by establishing a competent force trained to Military discipline and led by the Viterans who were active in our revolutionary War, we at the same time beg leave to assure you, that the Co-operation of the Militia of Westmoreland County in protecting the from Insult, outrage and dishonour, will not be Wanting when they are properly equipped and brought into the field. You may depend that the exertions of our Officers for that purpose shall be unremitting to the best of their ability under the present militia Laws.

Signed at the request of a numerous and respectable meeting of the Commissioned Officers of the Militia and Troop of Horse of Westmoreland County.

(Signed) WILLIAM JACK, B. Gen.

Greensburgh, July 4th 1798.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Can any man but a professed Atheist, or a Deist Can any man who lives under an impression that the fate of nations and the rise and fall of empires is immediately directed by the invisible hand of Heaven, hesitate a moment to pronounce that the precious and glorious life of WASHINGTON has been in a peculiar manner guarded and protected by Providence through the perilous vicissitudes of many long years; to be called a third time from retirement to save his country? Such however is the singular fact, and since he has twice retired covered with glory, let us look forward with a pious enthusiasm and confidential hope to see him return a third time—never never again to be disturbed by any of the powers of Europe.

"Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown" said he who had been swallowed by the Whale. And because it pleased God to spare that "very great city." "Jonah was displeased exceedingly, and he was very angry"—angry even unto death, for says he "take O lord I beseech thee my life from me, for it is better for me to die than to live." And thus it is with our false prophets; they have long foretold what they wish, the downfall of our government, and the introduction of pure Jacobin principles and practice; when the French shall give us complete liberty—to cut one another's throats. I say because these damnable prophesies are not fulfilled, these Jacobin prophets are as mad as ever Jonah was, and as foolishly stubborn. They would sooner give up their first-born than their errors. They would see the United States enveloped in one general conflagration, rather than renounce these abominable French principles; notwithstanding they know that a lying spirit has been sent forth to deceive them.

If they cannot change and become true men they ought to have more spirit than to live among us despised as they now are. The traitor Ahithophel had more spunk—when he found that his advice was not followed, in the affair of Absalom's rebellion against his father he could not brook the disgrace for a moment "He arose, and saddled his Ass and gat him home to his own country, and put his household in order and hanged himself." This is doing business like a man who had a proper sense of his crime. And!! who can tell but a modern counsellor has gat him home to put his household in order, &c. If so—I would to God that all traitors would muster up courage enough to follow his example: for certainly the justice of their country lingers.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL's OFFICE,

May 11th, 1798.

WHEREAS by the seventh section of an act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, passed the 3d day of April, 1792. entitled "An act for the sale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," it is enacted as follows, to wit.

"SECT. VII. AND be it further enacted "by the authority aforesaid, that every Deputy-Surveyor to be appointed by virtue "of this act shall, within the month of February in the next year, make and return "into the office of the Surveyor General, "plots of every Survey which he shall have "made in pursuance of any warrant connected together in one general draft, so "far as they may be contiguous to each other, with the courses and distances of "each line, the quantity of land contained "in each survey, and the name of the person for whom the same was surveyed, "and every succeeding year he shall make a "like return of the surveys made in the year preceeding."

AND as this section hath not been complied with in all cases, it is therefore incumbent on me, and I hereby in the most special manner call upon all those Deputy Surveyors, who have not complied with the injunction therein expressed, to return without delay the general draft or drafts of such parts of their respective districts, as they or either of them had Surveyed before the 1st day of January, 1798.

AND WHEREAS by the fourth section of the same act it is enacted, that every such Deputy Surveyor "shall reside within, or as near as possible to his respective district."—

THE Deputies appointed under the said recited act are particularly required to comply therewith immediately. And as some of them have resigned, and others have removed their offices to places remote from those at first certified, therefore all the deputies aforesaid are directed to certify as soon as possible into this office the places where they now respectivly keep open their offices, agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the said fourth section.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

Surveyor-General.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING business in all its various branches at his shop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and sells all kinds of Planes, of the newest and most improved fashions, which he will sell considerably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making business, where those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work well done in the neatest manner and with the best Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1798.

Take Care, of Sheriff's Sales.

THE Sheriff of Allegheny County advertised several tracts of Land in Nicholson's depreciation District, as the property of John Nicholson's, to prevent mistakes, I do hereby certify that said Nicholson conveyed Numbers 134, 138, 139, to Samuel Nicholson, who Patented said tracts of Land and conveyed them to the Subscriber with all the Formality the law required near nine years ago, as may be seen in the records kept in the place for such purposes.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Pittsburgh July 30, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 23, 1798.

...reasury Department,

JUNE 22d, 1798.

...otice is Hereby Given,

...AT proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the U. States:—the Locks shall be duly hardened, the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish & the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts, the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforsaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the pnblic stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

9th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with surities for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced, nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty in...o the public arsenals already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

N. B. The proposals are to be transmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Commons of Pittsburgh, on or near the 10th of June, A BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands high, some white hairs on his head, a small white ring round the pasture of the near fore leg, switch tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

July 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, from 11 to 15 miles from Pitts... containing from 200 to 235 acres each ditto 1 mile from the above, contain... acres each; two ditto three-quarters mile from the last mentioned, con... 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles fr... first mentioned Tracts and 18 mile... Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each four adjoining Tracts 26 miles fro... burgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHA...

April 26, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 10th December last, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, a pair of Saddle Bags, containing some wearing apparel, and a black leather pocket book, with a few papers of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward, and no questions asked, will be paid for the PAPERS only, if delivered to George Armstrong, Esq. Greensburgh, or to the Printer of this Gazette.

June 22, 1798.

DANC...

THE subscri... reputatic... (and whose letters c... place are the most respectable) begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that if honored with their patronage he intends opening a School here the first week in September.

He teaches particularly the Minuet Cotillion, the Court or English Cotillion (composed by Francis) the Scotch Minuet, the Plain Minuet, and completes his Pupils with the Minuet de la Cour.

Exclusive of which he teaches the most fashionable Country Dances, and the City Cotillion, as taught by Sicard and Quesnet in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

The subscriber will return from Kentucky (where he has some business) about the middle of August, in order to make the necessary arrangements for commencing the school.

B. HOLDICH.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third District, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

A. TANNEHILL.

June 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber passed two notes of One Hundred Dollars each, the one payable some time next month, the other in five years, to a certain William Hunter for a Tract of Land, to which he cannot make him a sufficient Title—this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

MICHAEL BOSTON.

July 21, 1798.

Five Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh on Sunday the 10th of June, a bright bay horse rising five years old, better then fifteen hands high, a star or rather a blaze down his face, both hind feet white, sinks in the hind pasture joints, a natural trotter—Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJ. RICHARDS.

July 5, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Mage

BEGS leave to inform their friends and public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, on Saturday the 9th of June, between the forks of said road and Col. John Irwin's, a bundle of papers consisting of Bonds, Notes, and Depositions, wrapt in Porcupine's newspaper—Pittsburgh indorsed on said newspaper. The newspaper was found that enclosed these papers, but it is supposed the papers were taken out by two travellers who passed by Dubois's early the next morning carrying packs on their backs. The person who found them, either by delivering them to the subscriber in Greensburgh, or the Printer of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

June 25, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent

PIG LEAD,

on very low terms, at the Store of

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *subscriber being encouraged by his friends offer himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittsburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhise, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any person, who will return the three under named persons: JOHN M'BRIDE, a boy of about fifteen ars of age, round faced, light sandy hair, forward and given to swearing, about five years from Ireland—likewise SAMUEL WYLIE and WILLIAM DRUMON. Wylie is about 35 years of age, 6 feet in height, light hair hanging loose on his shoulders & curls, has served in the United States army, and is American born. Drumon, is about the same height, about 45 years of age, black short curly hair, with some grey hairs intermixed, has been a soldier in the British service, and is a North Briton born. The above described persons went off with a man by the name of Daniel Cross, who is hard of hearing; it is likely they will apply for work at a brick yard, for they have been all used to such work, Drumon or Wily can mould. Twenty Dollars and reasonable charges will be paid on the delivery of the boy, and Ten Dollars for either Wylie or Drumon, to me in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS GRAY.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. It is supposed they above described persons is gone down the Ohio river.

NOTICE.

WAS left at the mouth of Bear-Creek about the middle of June, a Bay Mare taken up on Stump-Creek, by an Indian who calls himself Thompson—she has no particular mark except a slit in the near ear. The owner may have her, proving property and paying charges, by applying to John Parker near the mouth of Bear Creek.

July 20, 1798.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having passed two notes of Thirty Dollars each, to William Hutchman for a Tract of Land, and the said Hutchman having not made him a Title for the same—This is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as he is determined not to pay them, until the Land for which they were given is secured to him.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Waters of Bear Creek, June 20, 1798.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS just received and is opening, a large and handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season.

He has on hand a parcel of Castings well assorted, and a large quantity of coarse and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular supply of Groceries, and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices—he hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers & those who may call at his store.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. All persons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and settle their respective balances.—No further indulgence will be given.

Caution for the Distillers of Westmoreland County,

THAT unless the balance of their duty due to the 30th of June last, is discharged before the 15th day of August next, they will be returned (without respect of person) to the Attorney of the District for prosecution. JOHN WELLS.

Collector Revenue.

Greensburgh, July 21, 1798.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Plantation of of the Subscriber, living on the head waters of Sandy and Shenango, TWO BLACK HORSES one near fixteen hands high, with a long tail, and branded on the right thigh P. L.—the other a low stout horse, with a small bell on, his two hind feet and upper lip is white—they both strayed away on the first Friday in June. Whoever takes up the above horses and delivers them to William Dunning in Pittsburgh, or to Mr. Harper in M'Mullen's Settlement, shall receive the above reasonable charges from me

JOSEPH B...

July 21, 1798.

NOTICE

BROKE *into the inclosure of the ... living in Allegheny County M... ship at Wylie's Ferry on the Monongah... A BLACK HORSE, with a small ... forehead, crest-fallen by the fistula, ... eight years old. The owner is desir... property, pay charges and take him*

THOMAS S...

July 21, 1798.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thou... nut Rails, with a proportiona... good Locust Posts, for which a g... will be given—Enquire at the P... er of*

N. B...